THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864. NO. 113

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

All ways to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

The Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 19.—Both Houses have adopted Stephen's resolution on terms by which peace should be sought and on the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. Also adopted resolution turning over to the Confederate government, all persons between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50. Unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of confidence in the President and thanks to Georgia troops for re-enlisting. The Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 21.—The *Herald* of the 18th contains the proceedings and speeches of a Monster Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute on the previous evening. One resolution was adopted which recommended that a concerted effort should be made to place at the head of the Government a man upon whose wisdom, integrity and firmness, the country may rely for a speedy suppression of the rebellion, a cessation of bloodshed and the maintainance of the Union and the independence of the States.

Another resolution declares in favor of McClellan for President, all of which were adopted with acclamation.

A body of rebels, 1,500 strong, are reported within 15 miles of Guyandotte, West Virginia.

Government securities have declined three per cent. in New York.

A freight train was captured and burned by guerrilas near Nashville on the 16th.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says the French Government has been officially notified that it will be held responsible for any damage the *Rappahannock* may do to American Commerce.

A formidable expedition up Red River is freely spoken of in Yankee papers.

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE.—The Atlanta *Confederacy*—a "secesh" paper if we judge from its name—speaking of Gov. Brown's message, says:

The great truths put forth by the Governor of Georgia, in his Message, are not combatted by those who object to them. The question of their expediency seems to be the principal hobby upon which their adversaries ride. Unable to answer the argument stated in such a masterly style, they fall back upon the plea that their enunciation is calculated to weaken the cause. And how? Do they promote desertions in the army? Do they present material of a political nature to the enemy? Is there subjugation, or reconstruction, or Yankeeism in them? Nothing of the kind. Only three years ago the men who are to-day engaged in denouncing these doctrines were willing to crucify every body who would not concede their inviolability. The President himself was loudest in proclaiming them. Has our system undergone a change? Have we altered the issues of the war? Is it Mr. Davis or liberty we are fighting for, or are we fighting for mere sport? If the infringement of the rights which sent us to war was worth a contest of arms, surely the domestic peril of the same rights is worth a civil discussion.

WHAT A PRINTER SHOULD BE.—Mr. Punch tells the world "what a printer must be! How nice is this being a printer! a public servant, a servant of the devil; a good natured fellow—must always smile—bow to everybody; must be killing polite on all occasions, especially to ladies; must always be a dear duck of a man, always witty, always dignified; must never do anything that would accord with the strictest propriety of the most precise old maid, and must always be correct in everything he does; he is always expected to know the latest news, is styled 'muggins' if he is not always posted; must please everybody, and is supposed never to need the one thing needful; must work for nothing and board himself; must trust everybody and is thought a great bore if he presents his bill; must be a ladder for all political aspirants to step into office, who very soon become independent, don't owe him anything, consider the printer at best a sorry dog, who cannot expect any better treatment than kicks and cuffs; and finally summing up, he is expected to be a man without a model and without a shadow."

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months.....$15.00
" " **Three months.....8.00**
" " **One month.....3.00**

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the PROGRESS office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
Vance, March 13th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, the present tariffs of Freights and Fares over this road will be increased by the addition of fifty per cent.

The $100 Confederate notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of T. J. Sumner, Sup't.
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 15-120m Secretary.

KNOXVILLE.

The following letter, which we find in the Columbia *Guardian*, was written by a Clergyman, a refugee from Knoxville, but now sojoining at Columbia:

I am an exile from Knoxville, banished by an order of Gen. Foster for "persistant disloyalty," and was a witness of what occurred there during the occupation of East Tennessee by the Federals, until the 9th of February, and I ask a small space in your columns for a brief narrative of what I know to be true. I have no expectation, however, of giving any adequate conception of that "reign of terror"—no word-painting can do this. Words can communicate facts and incident, but what words can represent the general feeling of insecurity, the universal distrust, the dark suspicion, the appalling terror, the dread expectancy, where every family keeps nightly virgils, awaiting in helpless impotency the rude intrusion of midnight robbers and assassins into the sacred enclosure. I cannot, now, after I have escaped from it, represent it to myself; it seems more like a fearful dream than a waking reality.

The first intimation I had of the approach of the enemy was the flight of a young cavalryman of Knoxville, G. Hagen, who was riding at full speed down Gay street, with about thirty Federal cavalry in fierce pursuit. Right nobly did that boy bear himself in the chase, erect and defiant he sat on his charger and urged him to greater speed—the fire flew from every stroke of the hoof on the rocky pavement, and it blazed from thirty guns in his rear. His object was to gain and swim the Tennessee River at the foot of Gay street, but he was "headed off" and captured before he reached the river. He was lodged in jail, and the same night made his escape, and is now in Longstreet's army. This same boy, in company with five others, returned after the battle of Chickamauga, and by themselves captured fifteen wagons and destroyed them ten miles below Knoxville, and remained ten days in the vicinity, a terror to all Yankees. This boy was the son of a most violent Union man. All the young men of East Tennessee, of noble instincts, are like this boy. It is the old precedent! men, who look fore and aft, who are wedded to the old, the familiar, the tried, who dread the unknown, the novel, the untried, in Tennessee, as everywhere else, who cling to the Federal government. I reserve the young ladies of East Tennessee for a future chapter, and I intend to make it a conspicuous chapter.

The next day, after the occupation of Knoxville, arrests began to be made. In one week all the jails were filled. From every dark place of concealment in the city, where he had been hid while the Confederates were in the ascendency, creeped forth the sycophant, the informer. Men who had, under the guise of zeal for the Confederacy, obtained contracts and made fortunes, now threw off the mask and stood forth the shameless accusers of their brethren. All faith was extinguished, all men were filled with distrust; the bonds of society were broken, no one felt secure from the smothered whisper of the vieled accuser. The private grudges, the old animosities, the secret envy and malignant hate of years are summoned up for a terrible retribution. There are some men whom we can always confide in, men whom danger, calamity, threats of tyrants commanding wrong, only press closer to our side, but alas! how few. When friendship is to be maintained at the expense of jeopardy to property, to reputation, to life, then we are furnished with the test and measure of its strength. I saw many in Knoxville tried in this furnace and they came out of the fire unscathed, and I thank God my faith in my kind is established. But the wretched, drivelling money makers in Knoxville, I found unfaithful to friend, to country and to God. This is a lesson for those who will learn. I know no one in Knoxville who has made a fortune during this war who has not, to save that fortune, become a Judas.—We cannot serve God or country and Mammon.

THE NEXT MOVE.—It is very clear, says the Macon *Confederate*, that the Yankees will endeavor to concentrate upon Chattanooga the baffled, whipped and demoralized army of Sherman, and from thence sally forth and give battle to Gen. Johnston. Their spring campaign, which they have been all the winter mapping out, and which culminated in the disgraceful failure of Gen. Sherman in the West, will have to be planned over, new charts and maps made, new combinations formed, troops collected and supplies furnished, which will require until late in the spring to complete; and, by that time, over one-third of their men will go home, by reason of their terms of service having expired. Re-enlistments may feebly fill up their places, but it will be like a liquid running in at the spigot and out at the bung.

Grant cannot advance from Chattanooga now for he has only 25,000 men, and as he never yet has undertaken an expedition with less than twice the numbers of his adversary, he will wait to recruit his army to three times that number if it is possible to do so. He has Sherman's army to get men from, and we do not think they will be able to take the field again in three months. The new draft will yield him a small available amount of men, not one-third the number that will go out of service.

We have little doubt that North Georgia is the next objective point to the enemy. We ought to be able to concentrate a powerful army under Johnston, as the time that will be given us is ample to make every preparation necessary. Having a complete net work of railroads, our facilities for prompt communication are most perfect. We can bring reinforcements from every available point in ten days' time.

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of the child of Hon. D. M. Barringer having been postponed, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock from his residence, where the friends of the family are invited to attend.
March 22-1t

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds. J. A. GUION,
March 10-14t Cashier.

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the second Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative of the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.
March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. March 14-d&wtd

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.
MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO.

WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
March 15th, 1864.

THE TAX DUE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR TO THE Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporation, and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of this particular tax. S. D. WALLACE,
March 22 d&wtlA President.

Raleigh Confederate, Petersburg Express and Tarboro' Southerner will copy daily and weekly till 1st April, and send bills receipted to the Treasurer of the Company.

Quartermaster's Department,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 26th, 1864.

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON will deliver one-tenth of their corn (tax in kind) to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M. 3d Con. Dist. N. C.

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FROM the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the county, it has been paid for, and they will be expected to deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agents.
JNO. B. BECKWITH,
March 23-d1ww2w County Commissioner.

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Saturday, 26th inst.,
38 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
and other goods. JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 22-5t* Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1864 are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
March 12-tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-tlA

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March 15th, 1864.

FREIGHT ON ALL GOODS SHIPPED FROM ANY point on our Road for the S. & R. R. must be prepaid. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-1w

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIP permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.
H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-1St

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark main and tail, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken, about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.
March 18-3w NATHAN EDGERTON.

MINERS WANTED.

A NUMBER OF GOOD COPPER MINERS WANTed at the Haywood Copper Mines, for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned near Haywood, Chatham county, N. C.
March 12-1w* J. M. HECK & CO.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

FOR SALE

145 BUNCHES COTTON YARN; 1,000 YARDS 6-4 sheeting; 500 yards 4-4 sheeting; 1,000 yds. checked cotton cloth; 130 pounds sole leather; 100 lbs. kips and side leather; 96 sacks dry salt, which we desire to sell for Confederate notes before the 1st day of April.
KING, POGUE & CO.,
March 21-8t Graham, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it; a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at
March 19-2w&d PROGRESS OFFICE.
Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.
March 17-tlA JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CONFEDERATE money
1 barrel Olive Oil
6 " Lampblack
50 pounds Blnestone
50 " Blue Mass
50 bushels Ground Alum Salt
20 pounds Balsam Copaiba
30 ounces Quinine
70 pounds Pearl Starch
3 dozen boxes Seidlitz Powders
3 barrels Scotch Snuff, &c, &c
—ALSO—
1 fine black Canadian Stallion, and
1 dozen extra fine Hogs
Apply to Dr. L. MILLER,
March 17-1w* Kinston, N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 15th February last, a negro boy named ANTHONY, about 19 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 11 inches high. I bought him in Richmond February 6th, and was told he came from North Carolina.
March 19 1w T. A. FOWLKES.
Raleigh papers please copy, and send bill to Whig office.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.
C. L. LOWE,
March 10-d28M Cashier.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. CO.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawtlA

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
30 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR MY NEGRO BOY, JOHN.—Said boy is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, speaks and moves quickly, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice.—Had on when he left a soldier's cap and a bright colored roundabout. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest and return said boy to me or confine him in jail so that I can get him.
GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Adm'r of A. H. Alley, Henderson, N. C.
March 16-1w*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
March 14-tlsAp'l. J. F. HUTCHINGS.
Confederate copy.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb. 17-tf

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26 tf

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded, in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.
March 7-t25M C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS, for the time specified:

One day	$1 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	1 50	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	2 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	2 50	One month	32 00
Five days	3 00	Two months	64 00

Fifty words or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. All communications inserted among notices or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chesnutt, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keves, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A G Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S S Bolton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress, from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case made and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, our {L. S.} Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.
March 18-d&2w

Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro' Argus publish 2 weeks.

HORSES STOLEN.—$600 REWARD.

TWO HORSES WERE STOLEN FROM MY PLANtation three miles northeast of Kinston on Friday night last. Both small—one black or dark brown, about 11 years old, drooped rump and drops his main lip, and the other a kind of a dark or salt gray, about 6 years old—no particular marks remembered, save that both are robbed by plow gear. These horses have no doubt been stolen and will more than likely be sold or dropped somewhere not very distant from the place where taken. I will give two hundred dollars reward for the horses, and three hundred for evidence to convict the scoundrel who stole them. R. H. ROUNTREE
March 21-d&wtf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PREMISES, NEAR Thompson's Store, Wake county, on Thursday 16th instant, my by TOM, aged about 20 years. Tom is thick and short and very black, wears wooden bottomed shoes and gray jacket and homespun sack coat. He is slow mentioned and slow of speech. No other mark recollected.—The above reward will be paid for his delivery or confinement so that I get him. JESSEE PENNEY.
March 21-1w*

WANTED,

A PLACE FOR A VERY ACTIVE, INDUSTIOUS and interesting white girl over ten years of age.—She is under indenture until the age of 18, and can be had by the year or for the whole period of her service. Apply at the Progress office. March 21 2t*

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 18th, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR, BUT one Passenger Train per day, each way, will be allowed on all Railroad lines between Richmond and Augusta.

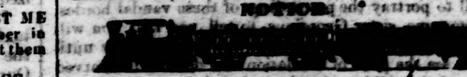
At present, this train will be devoted entirely to those travelling under orders and on Governmental transportation.

Officers and soldiers delayed at this point by the stopping of the Express trains, will be sent forward by reporting at my office. W. E. PEIRCE,
March 19-6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 26th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
March 14-tlA Treasurer.



OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
VANCE, March 12th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description (Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c.) due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 15-12 Secretary.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD CLASS APPRENTICE to the [illegible]
Jan 19-tf

W. R. SMITH & BROTHER & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

COOK WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE, BY THE MONTH OR FOR the balance of the year, a good Cook and Washer. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 7-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

Lincoln's Anaconda can barely wag its tail; the fact is we hardly know that the serpent has a tail. During the late fall and winter the whole pack of Abolition hounds at Washington and throughout the entire North, assured Europe and the world that the "rebellion" was virtually "crushed," and that the little finishing touches necessary to close up the job would be given early in the spring. Spring is here, nearly a whole month of the best weather for military operations known within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has passed, and the Anaconda is as stiff as in mid-winter. True he tried to wag his tail a little in Mississippi and Florida, and a movement of the rump part was seen about Dalton, but the snake don't move. Not even a skirmish has resulted favorably to the Yankees since spring commenced, and from the news which reaches us from the wigwam of the Chief in Washington, of a council of war to determine upon future movements, we may infer that there are misgivings concerning the "suppression of the rebellion" during the present season, if not fears that it will go into the "dog days" of the coming summer.

And by way of contradistinction, we suppose, far from sympathising with the torpidity of the Anaconda, gold is going up at a most furious rate in New York and "greenbacks" are getting to be as common as Abolition tracts, and such an advance in prices generally as to indicate that the great financial crash is not far off. If Mr. Lincoln goes on with the war there is nothing but ruin ahead, while he may save himself, and, possibly, ultimately restore the government he professes to love so much but whose Constitution he has trampled under foot, by consenting to let the South go in peace. The voice of the South is now unmistakably for separation, and to that end we are employing all our resources; but we cannot make boundary lines to bind unborn generations, and the time may come when Illinois and South Carolina shall again live under the same government; but not in Mr. Lincoln's day. Let him repair the wrongs he has done the South, and in fact the whole country, by putting an end to the present devastating war, in the only way possible at this time, and allow the Southern States—those of them that may so elect by a fair ballot—to depart in peace, and govern themselves in their own way, as members of the new Confederate States government.

The Anaconda may thaw out a little when the scorching sun of June pours its hot rays down on its back, but that it will ever serve as a hoop pole to bind together a Union that has fallen to pieces, is perfectly absurd. Lincoln's snake won't pay. Better then let him go with the Southern, States and we will manage him down here; for we are great on serpents and wild animals in general, even having been able to make some very respectable citizens out of Abolitionists.

We will Take it.

Every person indebted to the Progress Office can pay up in the present currency, any time before the 1st of April, and we shall be glad to receive it; but persons thus indebted must not wait for us to present bills, for all the clerical force we can command is kept employed in entering the names of new subscribers and mailing the papers. We have no time to present bills, but all who wish to settle accounts can do so by calling at our Counting room.

Some of the newspapers of Georgia, not having the boldness and independence to proclaim in favor of Constitutional liberty under any and all circumstances, and boldly strike for the right instead of cringing the knee to power, are engaged in criticising the grammar of Gov. Brown's message. The people will care very little for the grammar of such an appeal in defence of Constitutional liberty, and we but express the sentiments of a large majority of the people of North Carolina when we say it is one of the most able and patriotic State papers that the war has brought forth.

Gov. Brown and his Legislature have raised considerable fuss and created some excitement by recent demonstrations, but we do not believe they are going to set the world on fire after all. We suppose the Confederate government will continue to live as heretofore; that the war will go on—until it stops; and unfortunate persons will have the measels and small pox as heretofore.

We are now getting paid for that warm and unseasonable weather we had in January and February. Snow commenced falling here at an early hour yesterday morning and continued—till it stopped.

The recognition rumor brought over by young Dayton, supposed son of his father, has gone up the spout. No confirmation of it yet, and won't be for—a week or more.

A LADY IN THE YANKEE LINES.—A lady writing from Cleveland, Tennessee, to the Atlanta *Register*, thus speaks of the treatment of her sex in the Yankee lines:

We think the gifted pen of Sir Walter Scott would fail to portray the proceedings of these vandal hordes. Allow me, sister Georgians, to tell you that you will never know what constitutes the Yankee army until you see the path of desolation and destruction carved by their ruthless hands, and feel the wants of the comforts of life, even the essential necessaries of life, deprived of your wardrobes and reduced to half rations. I have seen and felt the want of all.

I have seen six or eight Yankees enter the house, demand the keys, and, before they could be produced, burst the door (of a locked room) down, search every trunk, draw and box, and, if you inquire what they are in quest of, they tell you contraband property, and continue to search every little nook about the room. On one occasion an officer was engaged in this daring bravery, when he seized a box, four inches square, containing a set of jewelry. A young lady standing by, looking on in despair, gently touched the arm of the miscreant officer, saying, "Captain, do you think that little box contains a cavalry horse or saddle?" His reply was not and he dropped the jewels and retired from the room, ashamed of his cowardice, in stooping to such a petty action. I might relate many such trying incidents, but I will desist, at least for the present.

Wilmington.

For many years Wilmington has claimed to be ahead of all other towns in the South for business and commercial importance, and the manner that for intelligence and social virtues Wilmington was if not ahead of her neighbors, a most attractive place, and she keeps ahead—in prices at least. The following is from a late number of the *Journal*:

Prices.—For our virtues no doubt—it can't be for our sins—for we are a very virtuous people, we are compelled to pay higher prices here, on an average, than the population of any other city or town in the Confederacy, or out of it. Gold comes down in Richmond, goods fall elsewhere, provisions decline in Augusta, as we learn from the papers there. With us the cry is upward and onward—the motto is *excelsior!* We said some time ago that we were an enterprising people here and hereabouts, and we are very enterprising. People who have anything to sell here ask higher than people anywhere else, and people who have to buy anything have to pay higher.

The Augusta *Chronicle* quotes beef at $1,40 to $2 per pound, and the market well supplied. Pork the same. Corn $13 per bushel. Corn meal $14 to $15 per bushel, and other things in proportion—for instance, eggs $2 to $2,25 per dozen;-Irish potatoes $12 to $15 per bushel; sugar $6 to $7 per pound; calicoes $5 to $7 per yard. Our people know something of prices here. Let them compare them with these. Nay, we know that prices in the besieged, bombarded city of Charleston, in the refugee-overrun city of Columbia, in the devastated Valley of Virginia—anywhere on earth, in fact, are lower than they are here. We are a patient and a long-suffering, yea, a much suffering people, but patience is about "played out." It has ceased to be a virtue.—Is it not time to look around for some kind of remedy in a fair way?

From Florida.

The Yankees are pegging away in Florida but we hardly think they will organize their government in that State on the "one-tenth" principle. The Charleston *Mercury* says:

"Information had been received by the military authorities at Lake City, Florida, on Sunday evening last, that the Yankees had landed a force at Palatka. The force landed at that point is not known, but it it was rumored that it was large. General Finnegan had dispatched forces to meet them, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery.

Our pickets in front of Jacksonville confirm the previous intelligence that the greatest portion of the enemy's troops had left that place. Everything continued quiet in the neighborhood of Jacksonville."

The *Mercury* of the next day says:

We have but little news of interest from Florida. It is reported that the enemy have landed only three regiments at Palatka, that they were fortifying the place, and had thrown out their pickets a few miles. The Fourth Georgia Cavalry were at Waldo, and the Fifth Georgia Cavalry at Camp Finnegan. Seven deserters from the Yankee troops at Jacksonville reached our lines on Monday night, and were taken to Baldwin. They were from New York and Connecticut regiments, and expressed themselves disgusted with the war. They say that the Yankees expected to be forced to another battle before a month, and that they were determined to take no part in it, and therefore deserted. They report that the term of service of a large number of their troops will expire during the ensuing three months, and that no re-enlistments will take place.

HON. B. H. HILL, OF GEORGIA.—This gentleman delivered a long speech at La Grange, Georgia, on the 1st of March, on the state of the country. The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* publishes the speech entire and thus comments on the positions taken by the distinguished speaker:

"We have occupied much space in our columns this morning with the speech of Hon. B. H. Hill, delivered at La Grange, Georgia, a few days since. We do so in order that the public may see the attitude assumed by him on the exciting topics of the times.—We regret much to perceive that Mr. Hill has endeavored to play double on the great question of the day,—the civil liberties of the people. That he is an advocate of expediency.

It would have been far better for him to have omitted that portion of his speech in which he refers to the suspension of the *habeas corpus* writ, than to stand before the world as he now does. If the gentlman had said that the law was right; that the state of the country demanded its passage; that he supported it in Congress; should support it on the stump, and then called on the public to acquiesce in it, we at least would have honored and admired him for his consistency.

Instead of being so submissively willing to yield up the sacred rights bestowed upon us as a heritage by the devoted and self-sacrificing patriots of the first revolution, Mr. Hill should have remembered that the greatest glory of a free-born people is to transmit that freedom unimpaired, untrammeled to their children."

The following important circular is from the State Treasurer. We give it as a matter of news:

TO THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—You will have perceived that by the 12th section of the act of the Confederate Congress "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," ratified 17th of February last, any State East of the Mississippi, holding Confederate Treasury notes received before the 1st day of April next, is allowed till the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds—but all Treasury notes received by any of said States, after the 1st April, will be held to be received diminished by the amount of the tax imposed by the act on such currency.

The ordinance of our State Convention, and act of our General Assembly, requiring the revenue officers of this State to receive, at its face, all of said currency, could not have contemplated a calling of the value of said currency by act of Congress; but our legislation remains in force till repealed by the Legislature, which does not meet till the 3d Monday of May next.

I respectfully request of you to pay into the Treasury before the 1st April next, any money in your hands due to the State, to enable the Governor to make the certificate upon which the State is authorised to fund in six per cent bonds.

I learn that many persons will seek to pay the taxes of 1864, on their taxables to be listed during the last twenty working days in April of this year. Our revenue act does not require the clerks to deliver the lists to you till the 25th June. As the act of Congress reduced the currency one-third of its face, after the 1st April, (excepting bills of $5 or under,) it cannot be presumed that the Legislature will continue to receive it at its face. I therefore respectfully suggest that you request the clerks not to deliver the lists to you till near the 25th June by which time the Legislature will have acted on the subject. This will place all tax-payers on the same footing.

I claim no right to give you instructions on any of the matters herein referred to, but deem it proper to make these suggestions for your consideration.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

RALEIGH, March 15th, 1864.

We learn that Gov. Vance is to leave the City to-day for the Army of Northern Virginia, to address the soldiers, by invitation, on the State of the country.

For the Progress.]

OPINION OF JUDGE PEARSON IN THE MATTER OF ROSEMAN.

The petitioner states he had put in a substitute, and being exempt he is not liable to conscription, applies for a writ of *habeas corpus*. I had considered the provisions of the act suspending the writs of *habeas corpus*, and issued many writs before the decision of brother Battle in Long's case. After reading his opinion, I still think it the duty of a Judge to issue writs, and it is proper to give my reasons.

The 1st section of the act specifies *the cases* in which the writ is to be suspended; the 2d section provides *the mode* in which the suspension is to be effected.—The question depends on its construction. "No military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to appear in person or to return the body of any person detained by him by the authority of the President and Secretary of War, but upon the certificate under oath of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner for any of the causes hereinbefore specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus*, shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force."

This section was evidently intended to apply to all cases arising under the act, and provides the mode for carrying it into effect. It was known to Congress that by the law of the State, Judges are required under a penalty of $2,500 to issue the writs, and the object of this section is, while not interfering with that imperative duty, at the same time to give effect to the act, by suspending *further proceedings* on a certain state of facts. The writs are to issue as before, and *further proceedings* to cease on the certificate of the officer. No officer shall be *compelled* in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus* to appear in person or to return the body. This assumes that writs will issue, but the officer shall not be compelled, by a *rule*, to make return according to the exigencies of the writ; but, in lieu thereof, is to file a certificate, under oath, and thereupon further proceedings shall cease. This takes it for granted that the proceeding is to go on until it arrives at that stage. The certificate is to be made *under oath*, as a protection to the citizen. There is no provision that in any of the cases specified, it shall not be lawful to issue a writ. I am not aware of any principle of law by which a Judge is at liberty to adopt a construction enlarging one section or restricting another, so as to deprive the citizen of a safe guard, provided by an act which is to override all individual rights coming in conflict with it; although the Judge may suppose this safeguard will, in the end, be of no avail, that question does not arise at the outset. Is this a *remedial* act to be construed liberally? My impression is, it is an act in derogation of common right, and is to be construed strictly; at all events, the man, in my opinion, is entitled to the writ, and to proceed as he may be advised.

According to my views of the subject, the question of construction is not now presented, and I will not now enter into it. My brother Battle construes the words in the clause of the first section, "marked with a number 5," and "all attempts to avoid military service," so as to include the case of a person who, not being liable to conscription, applies for a writ "for the sole purpose of establishing his claim to exemption," and arrives at the conclusion that as the *application* in such a case is one of the causes mentioned in the act, upon the man's own showing he is not entitled to the writ. Our statute requires the writ to issue on *"probable cause."* The act of Congress does not expressly prohibit it, so if the facts alleged raise a question of law, unless it has been settled and admits of no question and is frivolous, the writ must issue. The party asks that "the matter may be enquired of," and as it seems to me the Judge should grant the writ unless he can say "it is too plain to talk about," the proposition that the mere application for a writ is one of the causes mentioned in the act is startling! It might be said this extreme construction is not a necessary one, and the proper construction is to include only those persons who, whether liable or not liable, attempt *to avoid* military service by keeping out of the way, taking to the woods, instead of coming up and appealing to the courts to decide upon their rights, giving to the word "avoid" the sense it has in the English statutes of bankruptcy where a debtor attempts to avoid his creditors by keeping out of the way, secreting himself, &c. That if the mere application for a writ is an attempt to avoid military service in the meaning of the act, the certificate of the officer under oath is superfluous, for that fact is patent; whereas, if keeping out of the way is meant, the oath would have significance, and show the true cause of detention, and there is an incongruity in making the application a cause of detention as it is a *consequence* and not *the cause*. That several well settled rules of law favor this construction—"where some particulars are enumerated general words must be confined to acts equsdem generis." Here is a deserter harboring deserters—encouraging desertion. Keeping out of the way is an act somewhat of the same sort, but it is a strange association to class with crimes and misdemeanors the mere act of applying for a writ. That Congress will not be presumed to intend an extreme exercise of power, or to exercise a doubtful power unless the intention is expressed in plain and direct words. That there is no precedent in this country or in England where the privileges of the writ has ever been suspended in *civil cases*, all the precedents are in cases of *political offenses*, treason, sedition and the like.

I will not pursue the subject further, my purpose being merely to show that matter worthy of consideration may be urged against the construction of his honor, so in my opinion I am not warranted in adopting the summary mode of refusing the writ, and am bound to pursue the mode provided by the 3d section.

There is another view—the certificate, besides the cause, must set out that the man is detained *as a prisoner* under the authority of the President or Secretary of War. How can a Judge know this fact judicially until it is certified? The petitions presented to me state that a substitute had been put in, and the party being advised he is not liable to conscription, prays for the writ that the matter may be enquired of. I cannot know, as a Judge, that an order, either special or general, had been issued to detain the man as a prisoner for applying for the writ until the certificate of that fact is filed.

It may be the writ will be of no benefit to the petitioner. Whether the officer has it in his power, by the generality of the certificate, to exclude from the judiciary the question of construction, and whether it was the intention of Congress to enable him to do so, are questions not presented at this stage of the proceeding, and which can only arise on the filing of the certificate. I cannot refuse this writ.

R. M. PEARSON.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN ORANGE.—We learn that Capt. John Berry has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned in the State Senate by the resignation of Hon. Wm. A. Graham; and J. S. Leathers to fill the seat in the Commons made vacant by the election of Capt. Berry to the Senate. The election took place last Thursday and we have received no statement of the vote as yet. There is no doubt, however, about the election of these two gentlemen over their competitors.

Two of the "Rangers in charge" at Mobile indulged in the harmless sport of a duel at the race course, near that city, on the 9th. As it usually is on such occasions, nobody was hurt.

From the Charlottesville, (Va.) Daily Chronicle.]

THE CONGRESSIONAL ADDRESS.

The Legislature of Virginia having on a subject that attained proportions which demand notice. It is well that the public in this part of the Confederacy should be introduced to matters of which they seem profoundly ignorant, but which elsewhere have become settled topics of discussion. In the month of January, a political essay appeared in Atlanta, Georgia, which purported to discuss the "Philosophy and Results of the Present Revolution." About the same time we heard for the first time allusions made to some unexplained policy with regard to the war, denominated the *Georgia Platform*. We have been at some pains to gather up the precise idea which was designed to be conveyed by this expression, which has now become familar. No newspaper in Virginia has alluded to the subject, except the Richmond *Whig*, which in its issue of the 19th ultimo gave a formal exposition of the purposes and views of the party in question. A perusal of our Southern exchanges has satisfied us of the accuracy of this representation.—We will attempt in a few words to reproduce it.

The Georgia programme sets out by affirming that three years of war, and the present position of the parties, have demonstrated the impossibility of ever settling the existing controversy between the North and South upon its present basis. It repudiates and condemns the North Carolina movement as involving nothing less than the restoration of the Union, and the subjugation of the Southern people, resulting in a consolidation of the states, and a tyranny extended over the North as well as the South. The central idea of the Georgia scheme is State Sovereignty; which is affirmed to be the Supreme Good. It is proposed to make this the principle and purpose of the present struggle as opposed to Consolidation, which is the energizing principle of the Northern Radicals. The party express their desire for peace upon the basis of the Independence of the States, and suggest that there shall be a general Reorganization of the whole country, upon the plan of a modified confederation, resembling, identical with, the original Articles of Confederation of 1778. Two Anglo-Saxon powers upon this continent, it is affirmed, it has now become apparent, cannot co-exist without interminable and annihilating wars. This war has demonstrated the necessity 1. of American Unity, 2, of the Independence of the separate States. The Democratic party of the North are as much threatened by the present despotic tendences of the Abolition party, as the states of the South. They are invited to make common cause with the friends of civil liberty at the South, and to unite with them in a recurrence to the form of government which prevailed before the formation of the Union of 1787. The South will recede from the separate nationality of the Southern Confederacy: the North will abandon the old Union.

Such is the Georgia Platform, and the Richmond *Whig* without qualification gives in its adhesion to the principles of the new party.

The leading newspaper in Georgia, which advocates this scheme, is the Atlanta *Register*. Various other papers in the South, however, are co-operating, among which, we believe, are the Columbus *Sun*, the Selma *Reporter*, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the Augusta *Chronicle*, the Mobile *Register*, and the Memphis *Appeal*. Senator Hill of Georgia recently made a speech at La Grange, in support of the same views, and most of the prominent politicians of that State are said to belong to the same party—as well as Messrs. Conrad of La., Foote of Tennessee, Dargan of Alabama, and Boyce of South Carolina.

With a knowledge of these facts, the two Houses of Congress published to the country the recent Congressional Address, said to have been prepared by Mr. Curry of Alabama.

The statement in the Richmond *Whig* that this address "embodied" the principles of the Georgia Platform induced us to hunt up a newspaper containing it, and to give it a careful perusal. Our amazement was great at receiving an impression from that perusal, which sustained the allegation of the *Whig*. The paper is exceedingly guarded and diplomatic in its language; but if it does not suggest the "State Sovereignty" scheme of the Georgia politicians, we cannot understand it. It expresses an earnest desire for peace: it draws a distinction between the despotism in Washington and "the mass of the Northern people:" it speaks of "a powerful political party which condemns" the policy of Lincoln—his confiscations, emancipation, &c., &c.: it says, "many sagacious persons at the North discover in the usurpations of their government, the certain overthrow of their liberties. A large number revolt from the unjust war waged upon the South, and would gladly bring it to an end. * * Brave and earnest men have spoken out against the usurpations and the cruelties daily practised. The success of these men over the radical and despotic faction which now rules the North may open the way to peaceful negotiation and a cessation of this bloody and unnecessary war."

In another place, we have this remarkable sentence: "We can only repeat the desire of the people for peace, and our readiness to accept terms consistent with the honor and integrity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our domestic institutions."

Not "terms consistent with the Independence of the Confederate States;" but "consistent with the integrity and independence of the States." And also compatible with the safety of our domestic institutions. What would a foreign power have to do with our "domestic institutions?" In a general Confederation—partly of free, partly of slave, States, we want guarantees for "the protection of our domestic institutions;" what would the United States have to do with the internal affairs of the Confederate States, after we are free? Moreover, why affirm that we were willing to make peace, provided we could get terms consistent with the Independence of the Southern Confederacy (if that is the meaning)? The whole world knew we would make peace on these terms.

And still again: it was on the 20th of February the *Whig* affirmed, that the Congressional manifesto "embodied to a large extent" the principles of the Georgia Platform. No paper in Richmond (or elsewhere, that we are aware of) has ever denied this statement.

The Atlanta *Register* claims, also, the endorsation of its views by the Adress. We hear of no contradiction. We wish, then, to inquire whether we are to accept this as the meaning of this paper? Why is the Richmond press silent?

P. S.—We have just seen the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 9th, which we failed to see on that day; and we find that one of the Richmond papers (besides the *Whig*) has at last spoken out. The *Enquirer* has an article of some length, in reply to a paragraph from the Atlanta *Register*, insinuating that the *Enquirer* sympathised with the *Register*. The *Register* referred to three articles which appeared in the *Enquirer* about the first of January, entitled "The Disunion Policy of the Washington Government." We remember these articles ourselves, and remember we (and others) regarded them as rather queer. But the *Enquirer* repudiates the idea of sympathising with the *Register*. It utters itself clear and full. The *Enquirer* quotes an extract from the Congressional Address as sustaining this idea of State independence. If we had supposed that the Address of Congress, written by Mr. Curry, countenanced any such disorganizing and treasonable purposes, we would have denounced and excluded it from our columns." This is satisfactory as to the *Enquirer's* position on that question. But it does not undertake to explain the paragraphs in the Address which we have quoted and referred to. This is what we want.

Col. Edward Cantwell, for many months past a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, has arrived in this City, having been among those exchanged recently paroled.

MOBBING A DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN DAYTON, OHIO.

A letter in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, written from Dayton, Ohio, gives the following account of the mobbing of the *Empire* newspaper there, a Democratic sheet. It says:

We arrived at Dayton on the morning train from the North. On our way to the hotel bells sounded the alarm of fire. As we neared the principal streets shouts of "mob, mob," saluted ears, followed by cries of "the *Empire* office is being mobbed"—an exclamation which seemed unusually popular with the pedlers upon the streets. Approaching the *Empire* office we discovered the whole cause of alarm, which brings us to particulars.

An article in the *Empire*, of the 2d, referring to the 63d regiment, had given offence. Misconstrued, exaggerated, and distorted by the Abolitionists, it was resolved to gather a posse of furloughed soldiers for the purpose of removing all opposition to the *Journal*—a consummation most "devoutly to be wished."

Thirty or forty of these "furloughs," excited by liquor, and led on by the enemies of the Union, were induced to attack the *Empire* office at a time when it was well known all responsible parties were absent at dinner. Mr. Tom Hubbard, one of the proprietors, was in the room of the 2d story at the time the rioters entered, and demanded their business. He was immediately assaulted, and, in defending his person, knocked some three or four of his assailants down.

Others rushed to the scene, and, in his attempt to escape, Mr. H. was thrust rudely from the window, falling a distance of some twenty or thirty feet. He was carried to the office of a physician insensible and badly injured.

Stoves, types, cases and other portable materials, were thrown into the street, and power presses demolished; but luckily the news rooms escaped uninjured.

This completed, the mob gathered round their leaders and followed them to the Court House, where repeated calls brought Captain Badger, of the 44th O. V. I., to the stand. He delivered himself of the following patriotic speech, which deserves to be recorded.

"Fellow-citizens, (hiccup,) by the great God, and Resurrector of everybody, I swear I am responsible for all this. (Cheers.) D—n you, I led this whole thing. These men are under my control, (cheers,) and I am responsible. (Cheers) D—n you, two hundred veterans such as we, are worth one thousand citizens. (Cheers.) There is no line of distinction between the Admipistration and the Government, (cheers,) and I tell you, by G—d, if any action is taken against me and my men here, the city of Dayton shall suffer."

This man belongs to Springfield, is a pseudo Captain in the 44th O. V. I., and wears a uniform which the Democrats of Dayton purchasnd for him. He was followed by a person known as Robert G. Corwine, a renegade of Cincinnati, who, pettifogged out of your city, is ekeing out a sort of a living by attending to *habeas corpus* cases in the county jail. He said to the crowd, drunk as they were, [illegible] been a Union man ever since this war began. But never before.—Pep.) He had done all he could to send soldiers to the field; he had never gone himself for various reasons; he respected the soldier, but this business was wrong; let the law takes its course, and all would be right. No one had suffered more from the *Empire* than he did; but it will be all right. The *Empire* was a mob in itself, and ought to be put down but let the law take its course. (Cheers.)

The crowd here rushed once more upon the *Empire* office, but were met by the Democrats, who had congregated in large numbers, well armed and prepared.

A single Democrat, a Mr. M——, stood his ground, with the crowd, and drawing his pistol, bade them come no further. Stones and missiles of all kind were hurled at him as he retreated to the curbs. Being overpowered, and his life in danger, he finally fired, when shooting became general. Forty shots were fired. A Mr. Sarle from Neddie Smith's district, was killed and several wounded.

Here the *posse comitatus*, numbering some two hundred, ordered by the Mayor, appeared on the ground, when quiet was restored. As we bade His Honor, Mayor Gillespie, farewell, his chiefs were rapidly making arrests. The Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for municipal offices takes place on Sunday evening next, when the friends of the *Empire* will take measures to redress its wrongs.

The Tax Act.

We have considered the Tax Act of the late Congress as unequal, unjust and outrageous, but as we are not supposed to be one of the *elect*, and as our paper is not the pet of officials and the medium through which some of them "order" their subordinates to make their publications, we have entered no protest against what we felt sure every intelligent, fair-minded man would condemn. If the present tax act be allowed to stand five years the whole property of the country will be in the hands of a privileged few, and the masses will be made what the oligarchs want them—"hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Thus feeling we copy the following protest against the act from the Mobile *Register*:

"The taxation and funding acts of the late session contain some glaring inequalities and blunders, which happily are so apparent on the surface, that it will be among the first of the duties of the new Congress, which meets in May, to amend and correct them.—There is no foundation in justice, that we can discover, for the violent discrimination of the bill against $100 notes. Why should this denomination of the government promises to pay be singled out for special hostility? They are just as *innocent* as the rest, and the crime of all of being too numerous is traceable to the Congress which issued them without providing for the means of redeeming them. The tax upon stock is a terrible error, and works grievous injustice, and just upon that class that is most worthy of legislative clemency and protection. The act levies a tax of five per cent. in currency valuation upon Bank and Railway stocks, no matter whether these stocks were owned before the war or were bought at present currency prices. In respect to Real Estate, negroes, and all other property this just distinction is made, but not so with stocks. The effect of this tax will be in many cases not, only to take a man's entire income from his stocks, but to compel him to pay away a part of the principal—in other words, the government levies a fine upon him for the offence of holding his stock. For example, one holds $1,000 of stock in the Southern Bank, the currency valuation of which is now, say, $5,000. The Bank pays its dividends on the original or real value, say, ten per cent. or $100. The government levies its tax on the currency value of $5,000, which at five per cent. makes $250. The stock's income is therefore $100, and the tax $250. In this way the widow and the orphan, whose funds are generally invested in stocks, are compelled to pay five times as much tax as the planter who has invested in land and negroes.

The injustice of this is transparent, and it is hoped that Congress will remedy it on its first meeting.

'Ah,' said a pious Sunday School teacher, 'ah, Caroline Jones, what do you think you would have been without your good father and pious mother?' 'I suppose, mum,' said Caroline, who was very much struck with the question, 'I suppose, mum, as I should ha' been a horphan.'

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March 19-2awtf